

NOTES ON CLERIDÆ.

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In the course of preparing a synopsis of the genera of the Cleridæ of North America, it has become evident to the authors that certain names have been used wrongfully in the past and should be corrected. The more important of these changes are here made known.

LECONTELLA nov. gen.

Body elongate; head short, labrum transverse, slightly emarginate, terminal segment of maxillary palpi cylindrical, not tapering toward apex, terminal segment of labial palpi securiform, eyes emarginate, coarsely granulate, antennæ eleven-segmented, basal segment large, somewhat bent, segments 2-10 slightly wedge-shaped, sub-equal, segment 11 elongate, cylindro-acuminate, in the ♂ equal to segments 7-10, in ♀ equal to segments 9-10. Thorax cylindrical, without trace of lateral margin. Elytra long, parallel, suture closed, covering the abdomen. Abdomen with six ventral segments, their posterior borders coriaceous, fifth and sixth segments simple in both sexes. Legs elongate, tarsi of five segments, all distinctly visible from above, segment four the shortest, first four with lobes beneath. Claws rather long, basal portion expanded slightly to form an elongate triangular process, and with a short tooth near the middle.

Genotype: *Lecontella cancellata* Lec. (described as a *Cymatodera*).

This genus is erected to care for a species which differs widely from all other known *Cymatodera* in the formation of the terminal antennal segment.

The use of *cancellata* Lec. as a substitute for *brunnea* Melsh. is explained by the fact that Spinola* brought to life *brunneum*, a *nomen nudum* of Dejean. This action of Spinola's causes *brunnea* Melsh. to become a homonym and leads to its rejection.

Trichodes horni nov. nom. for *T. illustris* Horn, nec Klug, 1842.

Klug, in his monographic essay on *Cleridæ* (Abh. Berl. Acad., 1842, 333-334) gives the name *illustris* Stephen MS. to a species and gives a comparative description of it. It is unfortunate that, having been so characterized, the name must stand and that Dr. Horn's name must give way. The above name is proposed in its place.

* Spinola, Mon. Clérites, 1, 147-148 (1844).

Trichodes apivorus var. *borealis* nov. nom. for *T. a. interruptus* Leconte nec Klug 1842.

In the same publication Mr. Klug also proposed and described *T. apiarius* var. *interruptus*, thus causing this name to be invalid for a variety of *T. apivorus*. We would here call attention also to the fact that Dr. Kraatz, in his paper on *Trichodes* (Deutsch. Ent. Zeit., 1894, 113, 136), proposes the name *interruptus* not less than four times for varieties of species of that genus!

NEICHNEA nov. gen.

Ellipotoma Wolc., 1910, nec Spinola, 1844.

Body elongate; head short, labrum slightly transverse with a triangular emargination in front, terminal segment of maxillary palpi subcylindrical, that of labial palpi obconic, eyes acutely emarginate, finely granulate, antennæ nine-segmented, first segment large, second about equally long as broad, three to six short, triangular, compressed, 7-9 broad, and very strongly flattened, equal to twice the length of the first six segments. Thorax from above quadrate, without lateral margins. Elytra long, coarsely punctured, suture closed, covering the abdomen. Abdomen with six ventral segments. Legs long, tarsi five-segmented, fourth segment very small, segments one to three with ventral lobes. Claws with prominent basal process.

Genotype: *Neichnea laticornis* Say (described as an *Enoplium*).

As it has been impossible to assign this species to any characterized genus, the above characterization has been drawn up to accommodate it.

THREE NEW NORTH AMERICAN CHLOROPIDÆ (DIPTERA).

By J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Ill.

In examining the *Chloropidæ* collected in Illinois during the last three years I found three species that possess in common a character that has not been mentioned in any work on the family accessible to me. This consists of a pair of strong bristles on the anterior margin of the thoracic dorsum, mesad of the humeri. These intrahumeral bristles are directed slightly laterad and are easily overlooked. Laterad of each bristle there is a slight depression in two of the species, which may be of a sensory nature.